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H – 989

International Court of Justice

Com. B.
Winkler
27 June 1946
First take - page 8
1000 - 1130 hours
Paul

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OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE OF ORGANIZATIONS, TAKEN BEFORE A COMMISSION APPOINTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 4 OF THE ORDER OF THE TRIBUNAL DATED 13 MARCH 1946.

27 June 1946

COMMISSIONER:

Mr. George R. Taylor

CORPS OF POLITICAL LEADERS

(The Commission reconvened at 1050 hours)

ELSE PAUL, a witness, took the stand and testified as follows:

BY MR. TAYLOR:

Q. Will you state your full name?

A. Else Paul.

Q. Will you raise your right hand, and repeat after me?

I swear by God, the Almighty and Omniscient, that I will speak the whole truth and will withhold and hide nothing.

(The witness repeats the oath)

MR. TAYLOR: The witness will be seated. Proceed with the examination.

DR. LINK: I first wish to illucidate the proof for which this witness will be interrogated. The witness, Paul, was a member of the women's leadership from 1934 to 1945, in the Reichsfrauen. She was the deputy of the Reich Frau Scholtz Klink. After the death of Scholtz Klink, she was the authority on all questions pertaining to organization and other matters pertaining to Reichs-frauenschaft. Since a short time ago the prosecution suggested in hearing the witness, Mohr, for the agricultural sector that he might be competent for the tasks and aims of the highest leadership. I beg permission to hear Mrs. Paul, ~~xkx~~ in addition to Mrs. Westernacher, because Mrs. Westernacher is merely familiar with the local Kreis and Gau.

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~~familiarwith~~

MR. TAYLOR: Very well, doctor.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY DR. LINK:

Q. Mrs. Paul, you were born on the 19th of December 1891 in Neuenschweiler in the Pfalz - is that correct?

A. That is correct.

Q. You were on the staff of the Reichsfrauenfuehrerin?

A. I was active from 1934 until the breakdown as deputy of the Reich Frau Scholtz-Klink.

Q. Frau Scholtz-Klink being dead, I may assume that you are in a position to give authorative information regarding the position and activities of the NSF. In order to avoid duplications of questions that is why I want to tell you that we have heard the most essential matters pertaining to the establishment and organization of the NSF yesterday from another witness. According to her testimony, the NSF was an independent organization and was outside of the real Party organization, and that the female leaders merely acted, if necessary, in matters pertaining to women.

MR. TAYLOR: Don't you think you should ask the witness questions, rather than tell her what other witnesses testified?

DR. LINK: I just wanted to simplify matters by this one communication. If the witness can state that it is basically correct, all other questions will become unnecessary.

MR. TAYLOR: Very well.

Q. Is that correct?

A. Yes.

Q. I want to ask ~~xxxx~~ you whether on the very top levels there was no

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organizational connection between the NSF and theParty?

A. Not even there. Frau Scholtz-Klink did not belong on any staff. Originally Dr. Ley had put Hauptamtsleiter Hilgenfeld in a position so to speak as leader of the organization.

Q. Why?

A. The national socialist state was a state of men. Herr Hilgenfeld called Mrs. Scholtz-Klink and commanded her to do the women's work.

Q. And Hilgenfeld himself?

A. He no longer paid any attention to it. Frau Scholtz-Klink was very proud that she was able to work entirely independently, and she was probably the only one who was not put into any organizational post.

Q. Now, there was probably not a single person in the Third Reich who should not have been made acquainted with the faults of the Party. How about the NSF and the penetration of the NSF with those thoughts and ideas?

A. The totality concept of the Party which the Party demanded for itself - of course, it wanted to have political entitled women. In practice, it was that we women were prohibited - yes - it was actually forbidden for us to be politically active.

Q. Are there any directives concerning this?

A. Yes, while it was actually a matter of course if we worked at the position in which the Party put us. There were directives - particularly directives prohibiting women from making political speeches.

Q. Now, there was hardly anyone in the Third Reich who was not to be trained or who was being trained in the philosophy of the Third Reich - how about you?

A. The training should have been directly from the central training office, Hauptschulungsamt of the Party. I should like to give you an example how it

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looked in practice. I myself during my entire activity in the Reichsfrauenfuhrung was not invited once to a training course, norhave I even attended a course during that entire time.

Q. Another question. Are you acquainted with the Organization Book of the Party?

A. Yes, I looked through one of the first ones to find what concerned us women. It was entirely in disagreement with our actual activities.

Q. And later?

A. One of my co-workers in charge of another department again and again came to me and pointed out when a new edition appeared and pointed out to me that it was again mistakenly discribed and so I haven't even looked at it again.

Q. What was the attitude of the Reichsfrauenfuhrung toward the church?

A. Frau Scholtz-Klink had the attitude of ~~an~~ no intervention in religious problems - particularly not where resignations from the church were concerned. The children of Frau Scholtz-Klink wereconfirmed, and since birth I myself am a member of the Protestant church. A very large number of our co-workers were church members and not only Protestant church members.

Q. It may have happened that one or the other Hoheitstrager may have taken the attitude hostile to the church. If such reports reached you, what action did you take?

A. We received detailed reports occasionally that a local Hoheitstrager has asked for resignation from the church. Frau Scholtz-Klink always took the attitude which I previously illucidated.

Q. Was the NSF in any way involved in the events of the 9th of November 1938?

A. No, I myself have heard of it only the next day going to the office by subway, and I heard it on the streets.

Q. Was the leadership of the NSF in any way involved in the installation

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or supplying of concentration camps?

A. No, I do not believe that one would have approached us women. I recall that one office or the other, I do not know which now, approached Frau Scholtz-Klink, asking her to detach some of her co-workers for the purpose of working in a camp holding Jews unwilling to work. I can no longer recall the year - it may have been 1937. These women were to instruct the youth in household, gardening, sewing, etc. They also were to have an educational effect on them. These women were to have special training schools for that specific task. I believe that Frau Scholtz-Klink has sent some women there. I don't know anything exactly, but that there was never a question of concentration camps.

Q. Did your office issue any directive or do you know of any directive eminating from anywhere else, for instance, from Bormann or Himmler, containing notice that crew members of the foreign claims who had emergency landing were to be given over to the fuehrer of the people and were not deserving of ordinary treatment?

A. No, I never heard of such a directive, and have never heard of any leader or member of the NSF who has participated in such things.

Q. One last thing. Mrs. Paul, you yourself during our several conferences have called my attention to a book. It is a book by Gertrude Baumer. The author is a recognized authority on women strife who was recognized before the Third Reich and is recognized today. The book is entitled: "The New World of the German Women," published in 1946 in Berlin. I intend to submit extracts from this book in my document book. I shall ask you on the basis of a certified copy and I shall ask later that the translation be approved, and I want to ask you whether this, which is submitted to you as a certified copy, is correct?. If the Commissioner agrees I should like to quote these few lines.

LT. COMDR. JONES: I have no English copy, but I have no

objection.

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MR. TAYLOR: I understand there are no English copies yet, but he stated he would have them translated.

Q. I am reading this article which is an extract from the book. "~~From~~ ~~x~~ ~~point~~ ~~of~~ ~~view~~ ~~the~~ ~~Nationalist~~ ~~has~~ ~~shown~~ ~~a~~ ~~great~~ ~~awareness~~ ~~of~~ ~~interest~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~way~~ ~~in~~ ~~which~~ ~~it~~ ~~recognized~~ "National Socialism has - from its point of view - showed instinctive sense to the highest degree in the way in which it organized the women and put them to work. It gave them tasks - within the wide fields of Public Welfare, Care of Mothers, Reich Labor Service, Labor/ Front, etc. - which they took up enthusiastically, carried out most conscientiously and which developed their socialistic powers and readiness to help others. They did outstanding work - both from the point of view of organization and in their practical smaller ~~xxx~~ tasks, part of the time - during the bombing nights - at constant threat to their lives. But throughout, in all the Organizations, women were allotted their sphere of activity. And even if they had certain administrative powers themselves within their limited spheres - especially in the Reich Labor Service; - they were excluded from the Bigger decisions and from any ~~xx~~ significant part in the actual political (staatlich) sphere.

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MR. TAYLOR: Just a minute.

~~XXXXX~~ COL. ~~KAREV~~: I believe that this book iscompletely irrelevant to us because the book ~~has~~ appeared in 1946.

MR. TAYLOR: I think you are ~~c~~orrect about it. I was merely letting him get/into the record to save time.

DR. LINK: May I say that I consider the book important actually because it has appeared in 1946.

MR. TAYLOR: I don't think it is material to the defense under the indictment. There has been no objection to the introduction of the certified copy which is to be translated later, so if you want to submit it, ~~xx~~ the Commission will receive it for whatever value it may have to the defense.

DR. LINK: I am going to/~~xxxxxx~~ a few lines which merely mention in the Third Reich women were forced out of civil service.

MR. TAYLOR: Don't you think it would be all right to introduce it, because it speaks for itself?

DR. LINK: I want to ask the question whether,on the basis of her activities for eleven (11) years at the very top levels of the Frauénschaft, she agrees with this description and considers it correct.

MR. TAYLOR: She has a copy and has read it, and you have a copy, and the prosecution has a German copy. Can't you save time and just ask her the question.

DR. LINK: Perfectly agreeable.

Q. If I ask you whether the part read by me and the part presumably read by yourself is correct description of the political activities of the members and leadership of the NSF - is it correct?

A. Yes, it is correct.

DR. LINK: No further questions.

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MR. TAYLOR: We will take a ten minute recess.

Recess - 1123 hours

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY COLONEL GRIFFITH-JONES:

Q. Was it one of the aims of the Nazi government to obtain the votes of the women in Germany?

A. How do you mean?

Q. I mean votes for the Party in the various elections which took place.

A. No.

Q. Will you let me put it this way. Was it one of their objectives to obtain the support of the women for their policy?

A. I believe the women were at liberty to decide the way they wished.

Q. I will ask you again. Was it one of the aims of the Nazi government to obtain the support of the women of Germany?

A. I don't know.

Q. In actual fact, one of the objects of the women's organizations was to support the Nazi government in Germany, was it not?

A. ~~I~~ I just want to say that we women put ourselves in that place where we thought the reconstruction of our people ~~m~~ emanated from.

Q. It was the aim of your women's organization to support the Nazi Party and government in Germany?

A. We put ourselves on that side which we believed would accomplish the good of the people.

~~Q~~ MR. TAYLOR: Will you please advise the witness that that is the second time the Counsel has asked her that question. We would be obliged if she would answer it ~~im~~ right away.

BY COLONEL GRIFFITH-JONES:

Q. I will ask you again. Was it the aim of your women's organization to support the ~~N~~ Nazi Party and government?

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A. At that time we had so very many parties, and we were seeking for something which would finally help Germany.

Q. Witness, I am not asking you what you were seeking. I am asking whether your organization supported the Nazi Party. You can answer that "Yes" or "No."

A. Yes.

Q. Was it part of the task of your women's organization to obtain the support of its members or of the women of Germany for the Nazi Party?

A. No.

Q. Are you telling me that the NSF did not try to obtain the support of the women of Germany for the Nazi Party?

A. No, I do not want to say that. Like all the other women of all other parties, we stuck to our party.

Q. Was it not one of the purposes of the NSF to indoctrinate and teach the women of Germany Nazi principles?

A. No. Because before the seizure of power we did not exist as such.

Q. I am not talking about before the seizure of power. If I understand correctly, the NSF started in 1931 and continued thereafter. Now, from 1931 onwards...

A. Yes.

Q. From 1931 onwards, was it not the purpose of that organization to indoctrinate the women of Germany in Nazi principles?

A. With the establishment of the NSF, we were merely a relief organization. We gave relief to Party members who had to leave their positions.

MR. TAYLOR: I think that this answer is irrelevant. She is not answering the Counsel's question.

BY COLONEL GRIFFITH-JONES:

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Q. I am not asking you all the ~~differences~~ different things your organization did. I am asking you whether ~~that~~ it indoctrinated the women of Germany in Nazi principles.

A. No. Perhaps yes, on the basis of our work.

Q. It was your object, was it not, to ~~h~~ obtain votes for the Nazi Party and support for the Nazi Party from the women who were the members of your organization?

A. Yes; the members, if they were members of this organization, certainly would have voted for the Party, or they would never have joined the Party.

Q. And your organization did all it could to enlarge its membership so as to obtain more voters for the Nazis?

A. Yes. Perhaps from the male side. I believe this is less ~~so~~ true of the women.

Q. ~~Now~~ Would I be right in saying that the members of the NSF in 1933 amounted to some 800,000?

A. I have been interrogated before. I have no memory for figures; I have no feeling for statistics.

Q. You can't answer that. Can you tell me whether I would be right in saying that, by 1938, your membership had ~~reached~~ risen to over ~~2,000,000~~ 2,100,000?

A. It is possible. After having been interrogated before in regard to this, I asked around the camp; there I was told that it might have been about 2,000,000.

Q. And all those 2,000,000 women were indoctrinated by your organization with Nazi principles?

A. After the seizure of power, multitudes of women came to us, volunteering without any ~~solicitation~~ solicitation on our part. We closed the books of the NSF in 1935.

Q. And those large numbers of women who joined the organization, I ask you again, were they, from that time onwards, indoctrinated by the organization in

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Nazi principles?

A. No; because these women, as I said before, had no training at all, as exemplified by myself. The women came together in the evenings to sew or do something like that.

Q. And did one bring up anti-Semitism and anti-Church?

A. No; I am the example, because I am still a member of the Church.

Q. Did you not bring them up as mothers who were to be mothers of Nazi children--children soaked in Nazi doctrine?

A. There may have been exceptions there like everywhere else.

Q. It became an openly recognised policy of the Nazi government to produce children--girls married or unmarried--did it not?

A. No. Not from the unmarried. Even though some hoheitstraegen made propaganda in this direction, the German woman rejected that.

Q. But isn't that the kind of task yourwomen's organizations had to carry out--to persuade the German women to accept doctrines of that kind?

A. No.

Q. Now I am going to ask you about another matter. Document D 884, Organizations Document No. 10. Will you first of all look at the distribution. You see that the document goes to the gau women's leadership. Now, if you will look back to the beginning of that document, you will see that it is a circular issued by the Gaustabsamtsleiter in Gau Baden/Alsace, and it deals with the setting up of regulations concerning foreign women workers. The paragraph headed by Roman figure "I" states that, if any foreign female worker is induced to sexual intercourse, she will be taken into protective custody or sent to a concentration camp for women. Why should a document dealing with sending women foreign slaves to concentration camps be sent around to the NSF?

A. I don't know, because we had nothing to do with foreign female workers.

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Q . Will you look towards the end, and you will see the figure "5", which deals with the action to be taken in the event of foreign women becoming pregnant and requiring an abortion. I read Paragraph No. 5:"If the investigations show that the progeny will be racially satisfactory and ~~xxxxxx~~ hereditarily healthy, they will after birth go to homes for foreign children--to be looked after by the National Welfare Organization--or will be looked after by families." This pertains to the NSV, the Gauleiter, and the Gaufrauenschaftfuehrung. That means, doesn't it, that babies born to foreign slaves working for Germans were to be stolen and taken away from the mothers if they were racially satisfactory?

A. That is not right.

Q. It certainly isn't right, and why should that order go to the Gaufrauenschaftfuehrung?

A. I didn't know it went there.

Q. Isn't the answer this, that the NSF was supporting the Nazi gov-ernment in every aspect of its policy?

A. I do not believe that. We had nothing to do with it.

Q. Isn't it a fact that that was sent to the Gaufrauenschaftfuehrung because it was necessary for her to have information of what was going on, ~~x~~ in order that she should carry out her ~~xxx~~ task properly of supporting the Nazi government in these infamous schemes?

A. This is the first time I have heard of it. I do not know.

Q. You were the assistant to the chief of the NSF, were you not?

A. Yes.

Q. How could this kind of thing be going on without your knowledge?

A. The political gau transferred that to the Gaufrauenschaftleiterin.

Q. How could that be going on without your knowledge?

A. All I can say is, I don't know.

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Q. If that had nothing to do with the Gaufrauenschaftleiterin, wouldn't you expect her to complain to the head office or to you, or to protest?

A. Perhaps one of the gau women ~~xxx~~ did it with the Gaufrauenschaftleiterin.

Q. But ~~didn't~~ wouldn't you expect that Gaufrauenschaftleiterin to protest when she got a circular like that?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever see her protests at your head office?

A. I did not see a thing.

~~A~~ Q. If that was a perfectly normal type of order for the Gaufrauenschaftleiterin to receive in her ordinary course of business, then, of course, one would not expect her to protest to you.

~~Qx~~ A. May I say that, at the time, I was in the hospital. I had a fracture of the leg received in a bombing, and I was in the hospital through July and August, 1944.

MR. TAYLOR: Dr. Link, do you have any re-direct examination?

DR. LINK: I would like to be permitted to peruse this document so that, if I have questions pertaining to it, I can put them.

BY DR. LINK:

I see that this is a rather elaborate document, Mr. Commissioner, and that a variety of points are covered in that document--and therefore the key of distribution covers a large variety of offices within...

COLONEL GRIFFITH-JONES: I don't know whether Dr. Link is giving evidence himself, or what he is doing. That ~~x~~ document speaks for itself, and it deals with one subject and one subject only. Dr. Link can quite properly re-examine the witness on ~~xhx~~ it, but ~~I/xx~~ he can not quite properly ~~xx~~ make any statement on it himself at all. I say, with very great reppect, that ~~he~~ we should cut down on these speeches by Counsel, and save time.

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DR. LINK: With the statement I made, I only wanted to give the reasons for the request I made to grant me ten minutes for examination of the documents.

MR. TAYLOR: I can't see why you should take too much time to re-examine the witness concerning the questions which were asked by the Prosecution. The Commission will grant you ten minutes.

DR. LINK: It is true, isn't it, that this document has been produced for the first time in court examination?

COLONEL GRIFFITH-JONES: It was produced the other day in examination of one of the organization witnesses.

MR. TAYLOR: If I understand, the organizations have a copy of that in their files, have they not? It was originally put in with the trial brief of the Prosecution.

COLONEL GRIFFITH-JONES: No, it was put in in cross-examination the first time in the course of these proceedings. A fortnight ago, in the cross-examination, I think, of one of the Corps of Political Leaders.

MR. TAYLOR: The Commission will recess for ten minutes so that the Doctor may examine it.

(recess)

Q.
By DR. LINK:/ I am giving the document to the witness so that she can see it when I ask her questions about it. There were mentioned, in regard to the Frauenschaft, membership figures. Is it correct that, in addition to the frauenschaft, there existed an organization called Frauenwerk?

A. Yes.

Q. Is it true that/ for years/ you could not enter the Frauenschaft directly, but that you joined the Frauenwerk and that, after having passed a time of probation, you were possibly taken over into the Frauenschaft?

A. Yes.

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A. Yes.

Q. The figure of approximately ~~2,000~~ 2,100,000, of which you have learned, and which you verified--does that represent the total membership of Frauenschaft and Frauenwerk, or is it the membership of the Frauenschaft alone?

A. The figure of 2,000,000 covers only the Frauensdhaft.

Q. Could you tell me who the Gaufrauenschaftleiterin in ~~Xxxxx~~ Strasbourg at the end of March, 1934 was?

A. Mrs. Dr. Erlei.

Q. Is she also interned atyour camp?

A. No.

Q. Do you know where she is?

A. No.

Q. I refer to Paragraph One, where it speaks of "rape and crimes against morality in connection with girls." Then I refer to...

COLONEL GRIFFITH-JONES: Perhaps Dr. Link will just read on: "Such cases are to be reported to the SD at once."

By Q. DR. LINK:/ It deals with the treatment of pregnant foreign laborers and with the treatment to be bestowed upon their children. It refers to the children of a German father and foreign mothers. Paragraph Two mentions that those children should come ~~xx~~ under the care of the Nazi Welfare Organization. Did you know that it belonged to the tasks of the National Socialist Welfare Organization and its leaders to care for ~~xx~~ the German family considered racially healthy?

A. The National Socialist Franenschaft had nothing to do with it.

Q. Wasn't it a concern of the NSF to see to it that German women should not have intercourse with Poles and Ukrainians?

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A. No, the NSF had nothing to do with that. That was rather the concern of the German Labor Front.

Q. I asked you repeatedly, wasn't it a task of the NSF to emphasize that healthy German men and healthy German women should found a healthy German family?

A. Yes, if I think of it that way, then of course it was a matter of course, and based on the philosophy of National Socialism that every German woman should be a basis for a healthy German family--her own family.

Q. When that document speaks about sexual intercourse between German women and foreign men and the care of their offspring through institutions of the National Socialist Welfare Organization, would you agree with me, if that was a concern of the National Socialist Frauenschaft, the Gauleiter had to inform them of such circumstances?

A. I don't quite understand how you mean that question.

DR. LINK: Are you feeling all right?

WITNESS: Yes.

DR. LINK: I asked, because I know that the witness, as a result of her being kept in a camp for such a long time, has not been in a position to be interrogated for a long period.

BY DR. LINK:

Q. I shall repeat the last question.

(Repeats question.)

A. Yes.

MR. TAYLOR: Do you have any further questions?

DR. LINK: No.

MR. TAYLOR: Witness excused.

(The Commission adjourned until 1400 hours.)

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The foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the testimony of FRAU ELSE PAUL taken on 27 June 1946.

Bernice Winkler
Reporter 1-8

D J Noll
Reporter 9-17

CERTIFIED TO:

Geo R Taylor
Commissioner

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OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE OF ORGANIZATIONS, TAKEN BEFORE A COMMISSION APPOINTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 4 OF THE ORDER OF THE TRIBUNAL DATED 13 MARCH 1946.

27 June 1946.

COMMISSIONER:

Mr. George R. Taylor

CORPS OF POLITICAL LEADERS

(THE COMMISSION CONVENED AT 1050 HOURS)

ELSE PAUL, a witness, took the stand and testified as follows:

BY MR. TAYLOR:

Q Will you state your full name?

A Else Paul

Q Will you raise your right hand, and repeat after me?

I swear by God, the Almighty and Omniscient, that I will speak the whole truth and will withhold and hide nothing.

(The witness repeats the oath)

MR. TAYLOR: The witness will be seated. Proceed with the examination.

DR. LINK: I first wish to elucidate the proof for which this witness will be interrogated. The witness, Paul, was a member of the women's leadership from 1934 to 1945 , in the Reichsfrauen. She was the deputy of the Reich Frau Scholtz Klink. After the death of Scholtz Klink, she was the authority on all questions pertaining to organization and other matters pertaining to Reichsfrauenschaft. Since a short time ago the prosecution suggested in hearing the witness, Mohr, for the agricultural sector that he might be competent for the tasks and aims of the highest leadership. I beg permission to hear Mrs. Paul, in addition to Mrs. Westernacher, because Mrw. Westernacher is merely familiar with the local Kreis and Gau.

MR. TAYLOR: Very well, doctor

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY DR. LINK:

Q Mrs. Paul, you were born on the 19th of December 1891 in Neuenschweiler in the Pfalz -- is that correct?

A That is correct.

Q You were on the staff of the Reichsfrauenfuehrerin?

A I was active from 1934 until the breakdown as deputy of the Reich

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Frau Scholtz-Klink.

Q Frau Scholtz Klink being dead, I may assume that you are in a position to give authoritative information regarding the position and activities of the NSF. In order to avoid duplications of questions that is why I want to tell you that we have heard the most essential matters pertaining to the establishment and organization of the NSF yesterday from another witness. According to her testimony, the NSF was an independent organization and was outside of the real Party organization, and that the female leaders merely acted, if necessary, in matters pertaining to women.

MR. TAYLOR: Don't you think you should ask the witness questions, rather than tell her what other witnesses testified?

DR. LINK: I just wanted to simplify matters by this one communication. If the witness can state that it is basically correct, all other questions will become unnecessary.

MR. TAYLOR: Very well.

Q Is that correct?

A Yes.

Q I want to ask you whether on the very top levels there was no organizational connection between the NSF and the Party?

A Not even there. Frau Scholtz-Klink did not belong on any staff. Originally Dr. Ley had put Hauptamtsleiter Hilgenfeld in a position so to speak as leader of the organization.

Q Why?

A The national socialist state was a state of men. Herr Hilgenfeld called Mrs. Scholtz-Klink and commanded her to do the women's work.

Q And Hilgenfeld himself?

A He no longer paid any attention to it. Frau Scholtz-Klink was very proud that she was able to work entirely independently, and she was probably the only one who was not put into any organizational post.

Q Now, there was probably not a single person in the Third Reich who should not have been made acquainted with the faults of the Party. How about the NSF and the penetration of the NSF with those thoughts and ideas?

A The totality concept of the Party which the Party demanded for itself -- of course, it wanted to have political entitled women. In practice,

it was that we women were prohibited -- yes -- it was actually forbidden for us to be politically active.

Q Are there any directives concerning this?

A Yes, while it was actually a matter of course if we worked at the position in which the Party put us. There were directives -- particularly directives prohibiting women from making political speeches.

Q Now, there was hardly anyone in the Third Reich who was not to be trained or who was being trained in the philosophy of the Third Reich -- how about you?

A The training should have been directly from the central training office, Hauptschulungsamt of the Party. I should like to give you an example how it

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looked in practice. I myself during my entire activity in the Reichsfrauenfuhrung was not invited once to a training course, nor have I even attended a course during that entire time.

Q Another question. Are you acquainted with the Organization Book of the Party?

A Yes, I looked through one of the first ones to find what concerned us women. It was entirely in disagreement with our actual activities.

Q And later?

A One of my co-workers in charge of another department again and again came to me and pointed out when a new edition appeared and pointed out to me that it was again mistakenly described and so I haven't even looked at it again.

Q What was the attitude of the Reichsfrauenfuhrung toward the church?

A From Scholtz-Klink had the attitude of no intervention in religious problems - particularly not where resignations from the church were concerned. The children of Frau Scholtz-Klink were confirmed, and since birth I myself am a member of the Protestant church. A very large number of our co-workers were church members and not only Protestant church members.

Q It may have happened that one or the other Hoheitstrager may have taken the attitude hostile to the church. If such reports reached you, what action did you take?

A We received detailed reports occasionally that a local Hoheitstrager has asked for resignation from the church. Frau Scholtz-Klink always took the attitude which I previously elucidated.

Q Was the NSF in any way involved in the events of the 9th of November 1938?

A No, I myself have heard of it only the next day going to the office by subway, and I heard it on the streets.

Q Was the leadership of the NSF in any way involved in the installation or supplying of concentration camps?

A No, I do not believe that one would have approached us women. I recall that one office or the other, I do not know which now, approached Frau Scholtz-Klink, asking her to detach some of her co-workers for the purpose of working in a camp holding Jews unwilling to work. I can no longer recall

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the year - it may have been 1937. These women were to instruct the yough in household, gardening, sewing, etc. They also were to have an educational effect on them. These women were to have special training schools for that specific task. I believe that Frau Scholtz-Klink has sent some women there. I don't know anything exactly, but that there was never a question of concentration camps.

Q Did your office issue any directive or do you know of any directive emanating from anywhere else, for instance, from Bormann or Himmler, containing notice that crew members of the foreign claims who had emergency landing were to be given over to the fuehrer of the people and were not deserving of ordinary treatment?

A No, I never heard of such a directive, and have never heard of any leader or members of the NSF who has participated in such things.

Q One last thing. Mrs. Paul, you yourself during our several conferences have called my attention to a book. It is a book by Gertrude Baumer. The author is a recognized authority on women strife who was recognized before the Third Reich and is recognized today. The book is entitled: "The New World of the German Women," published in 1946 in Berlin. I intend to submit extracts from this book in my document book. I shall ask you on the basis of a certified copy and I shall ask later that the translation be approved, and I want to ask you whether this, which is submitted to you as a certified copy, is correct. If the Commissioner agrees I should like to quote these few lines.

LT. COMDR. JONES: I have no English copy, but I have no objection.

MR. TAYLOR: I understand there are no English copies yet, but he stated he would have them translated.

Q I am reading this article which is an extract from the book. "National Socialism has - from its point of view - shown instinctive sense to the highest degree in the way in which it organized the women and put them to work. It gave them tasks -- within the wide fields of Public Welfare, Care of Mothers, Reich Labor Service, Labor Front, etc. - which they took up enthusiastically, carried out most conscientiously and which developed their

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socialistic powers and readinessto help others. They did outstanding work - both from the point of view of organization and in their practical smaller tasks, part of the time - during the bombing nights - at constant threat to their lives. But throughout, in all the Organizations, women were allotte. their sphere of activity. And even if they had certain administrative powers themselves within their limited spheres - especially in the Reich Labor Service; - they were excluded from the Bigger decisions and from any significant part in the actual political (staatlich) sphere.

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MR. TAYLOR: Just a minute.

COL. KAREV: I believe that this book iscompletely irrelevant to us becau the book has appeared in 1946.

MR. TAYLOR: I think you are correct about it. I was merely letting him get it into the record to save time.

DR. LINK: May I say that I consider the book important actually because it has appeared in 1946.

MR. TAYLOR: I don't think it is material to the defense under the indictment. There has been no objection ot the introduction of the certified copy which is to be translated later, so if you want to submit it, the Commission will receive it for whatever value it may have to the defense.

DR. LINK: I am going to omit a few lines which merely mention in the Third Reich women were forced out of civil service.

MR. TAYLOR: Don't you think it would be all right to introduce it, because it speaks for itself ?

DR. LINK: I want to ask the question whether, on the basis of her activities for eleven (11) years at the very top levels of the Fraudnschaft, she agrees with this description and considers it correct.

MR. TAYLOR: She has a copy and has read it, and you have a copy, and the prosecution has a German copy. Can't you save time and just ask her the questi

DR. LINK: Perfectly agreeable.

Q. If I ask you whether the part read by me and the part presumably read by yourself is correct description of the political activities of the members and leadership of the NSF- is it correct ?

A. Yes, it is correct.

DR. LINK: No further questions.

MR. TAYLOR: We will take a te minute recess.

Recess - 1123 hours.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY COLONEL GRIFFITH JONES:

Q. Was it one of the aims of the Nazi government to obtain the votes of the women in Germany ?

A. How do you mean ?

Q. I mean votes for the Party in the various elections which took place

A. No.

Q. Will you let me put it this way. Was it one of their objectives to obtai the support of the women for their policy ?

A. I believe the women were at liberty to decide the way they wished.

Q. I will ask you again. Was it one of the aims of the Nazi government to obtain the support of t e women of Germany ?

A. I don't know.

Q. In actual fact, one of the objects of the women's organization was to support the Nazi government in Germany was it not ?

A. I just want to say that we wom n put ourselves in that place where we thought the reconstruction of our people emanated from.

Q. It was the aim of your women's organization to support the Nazi Party and government in Germany ?

A. We put ourselves on that side which we believed would accomplish the good of the people.

MR. TAYLOR: Will you please advise the witness that that is the second time the Counsel has asked her that question. We would be obliged if she would answer it right away.

BY COLONEL GRIFFITH JONES:

Q. I will ask you again. Was it the aim of your women's organization to support the Nazi Party and government ?

A. At that time we had so very many parties, and we were seeking for someth which would finally help Germany.

Q. Witness, I am not asking you what you were seeking. I am asking whether your organization supported the Nazi Party. You can answer that "yes" or "no".

A. Yes.

Q. Was it part of the task of your women's organization to obtain the support of its members or of the woemn of Germany for the Nazi Party ?

A. No.

Q. Are you telling me that the NSF did not try to obtain the support of the women of Germany for the Nazi Party ?

A. No, I do not want to say that. Like all the other women of all other parties, we stuck to our party.

Q. Was it not one of the purposes of the NSF to indoctrinate and teach the women of Germany Nazi principles ?

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A. No, because before the seizure of power we did not exist as such.

Q. I am not talking about before the seizure of power. If I understand correctly, the NSF started in 1931 and continued thereafter. Now, from 1931 onwards ...

A. Yes.

Q. From 1931 onwards, was it not the purpose of that organization to indoctrinate the women of Germany in Nazi principles ?

A. With the establishment of the NSF, we were merely a relief organization. We gave relief to Party members who had to leave their positions.

MR. TAYLOR: I think that this answer is irrelevant. She is not answering the Counsel's question.

BY COLONEL GRIFFITH JONES:

Q. I am not asking you all the different things your organization did. I am asking you whether it indoctrinated the women of Germany in Nazi principles'

A. No. Perhaps yes, on the basis of our work.

Q. It was your object, was it not, to obtain votes for the Nazi Party and support for the Nazi Party from the women who were the members of your organization ?

A. Yes; the members, if they were members of this organization, certainly would have voted for the Party, or they would never have joined the party.

Q. And your organization, did all it could to enlarge its membership so as to obtain more voters for the Nazis ?

A. Yes. Perhaps from the male side. I believe this is less true of the women.

Q. Would I be right in saying that the members of the NSF in 1933 amounted to some 800,000 ?

A. I have been interrogated before. I have no memory for figures; I have no feeling for statistics.

Q. You can't answer that. Can you tell me whether I would be right in saying that, by 1938, your membership had risen to over 2,100,000 ?

A. It is possible. After having been interrogated before in regard to this, I asked around the camp; there I was told that it might have been about 2,000,000.

Q. And all those 2,000,000 women were indoctrinated by your organization wit Nazi principles ?

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A. No because, these women, as I said before, had no training at all, as exemplified by myself. The women came together in the evenings to sew or do something like that.

Q. And did one bring up anti-Semitism and anti-Church ?

A. No; I am the example, because I am still a member of the Church.

Q. Did you not bring them up as mothers who were to be m other of Nazi children -- children soaked in Nazi doctrine ?

A. There may have been exceptions there like everywhere else.

Q. It became an openly recognized policy of the Nazi governmen to produce children -- girls married or unmarried -- did it not ?

A. No. Not from the unmarried. Even though some hoheitstrae-ger made propaganda in this direction, the German woman rejected that .

Q. But isn't that the kind of tas k your women's organizations he d to carry out -- to persuade the German women to accept doc-tr ines of that kind ?

A. No.

Q. Now I am going to ask you about another matter. Document D 884, Organizations document No. lo. W ill you first of all loo at the distribution. You see that the document goes to the gau women's leadership. Now, if you will look back to the beginning of that document, you will see that it is a circular issued by the Gaustabsamtsleiter in Gau Baden/A lsace, and it deals with th setting up of regulations concerning foreign women workers. The paragraph headed by Roman figure "I" states that, if any foreign female worker is induced to sexual intercourse, she will be taken into protective custody or sent to a concentration camp for women Why should a document dealing with sending women foreign slaves t concentration camps be sent around to the NSF ?

A. I don't know because we had nothing to do with foreign female workers.

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Q. Will you look towards the end, and you will see the figure "5", which deals with the action to be taken in the event of foreign women becoming pregnant and requiring an abortion. I read Paragraph No. 5: "If the investigations show that the progeny will be racially satisfactory and hereditarily healthy, they will after birth go to homes for foreign children--to be looked after by the National Welfare Organization -- or will be looked aftre by families." This pertains to the NSV, the Gauleiter, and the Gaufrauenschafthuehrung. That means, doesn't it, that babies born to foreign slaves working for Germans were to be stolen and taken away from the mothers if they were racially satisfactory?

A. That is not right.

Q. It certainly isn't right, and why should that order go to the Gaufrauenschaftfuehrung?

A. I didn't know it went there.

Q. Isn't the answer this, that the NSF was supporting the Nazi government in every aspect of its policy?

A. I do not believe that. We had nothing to do with it.

Q. Isn't it a fact that that was sent to the Gaufrauenschaftfuehrung because it was necessary for her to have information of what was going on, in order that she should carry out her task properly of supporting the Nazi government in these infamous schemes?

A. This is the first time I have heard of it. I do not know.

Q. You were the assistant to the chief of the NSF, were you not?

A. Yes.

Q. How could this kind of thing be going on without your knowledge?

A. The political gau transferred that to the Gaufrauenschaftleiterin.

Q. How could that be going on without your knowledge?

A. All I can say is, I don't know.

Q. If that had nothing to do with the Gaufrauenschaftleiterin, wouldn't you expect her to complain to the head office or to you, or to protest?

A. Perhaps one of the gau women did it with the Gaufrauenschaftleiterin.

Q. But wouldn't you expect that Gaufrauenschaftleiterin to protest when

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she got a circular like that?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you every see her protests at your head office?

A. I did not see a thing.

Q. If that was a perfectly normal type of order for the Gaufrauenschaftleiterin to receive in her ordinary course of business, then, of course, one would not expect her to protest to you.

A. May I say that, at the time, I was in the hospital. I had a fracture of the leg received in a bombing, and I was in the hospital through July and August, 1944.

MR. TAYLOR: Dr. Link, do you have any re-direct examination?

DR. LINK: I would like to be permitted to peruse this document so that, if I have questions pertaining to it, I can put them.

BY DR. LINK:

I see that this is a rather elaborate document, Mr. Commissioner, and that a variety of points are covered in that document -- and therefore the key of distribution covers a large variety of offices within.

COLONEL GRIFFITH-JONES: I don't know whether Dr. Link is giving evidence himself, or what he is doing. That document speaks for itself, and it deals with one subject and one subject only. Dr. Link can quite properly re-examine the witness on it, but he can not quite properly make any statement on it himself at all. I say, with very great respect, that we should cut down on these speeches by Counsel, and save time.

DR. LINK: With the statement I made, I only wanted to give the reasons for the request I made to grant me ten minutes for examination of the documents

MR. TAYLOR: I can't see why you should take too much time to re-examine the witness concerning the questions which were asked by the Prosecution. The Commission will grant you ten minutes.

DR. LINK: It is true, isn't it, that this document has been produced for the first time in court examinations?

COLONEL GRIFFITH-JONES: It was produced the other day in examination of

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one of the organization witnesses.

MR. TAYLOR: If I understand, the organizations have a copy of that in their files, have they not? It was orginally put in with the trial brief of the Prosecution.

COLONEL GRIFFITH-JONES: No, it was put in in cross-examination the first time in the course of these proceedings. A fortnight ago, in the cross-examination, I think, of one of the Corps of Political Leaders.

MR. TAYLOR: The Commission will recess for ten minutes, so that the Doctor may examine it.

(Recess)

BY DR. LINK:

Q. I am giving the document to the witness so that she can see it when I ask her questions about it. There were mentioned, in regard to the Frauenschaft, membership figures. Is it correct that, in addition to the frauenschaft, there existed an organization called Frauenwerk?

A. Yes.

Q. Is it true that for years you could not enter the Frauenschaft directly, but that you joined the Frauenwerk and that, after having passed a time of probation, you were possibly taken over into the Frauenschaft?

A. Yes.

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A Yes.

Q The figure of approximately 2,100,000, of which you have learned, and which you verified--does that represent the total membership of Frauenschaft and Frauenwerk, or is it the membership of the Frauenschaft alone?

A The figure of 2,000,000 covers only the Frauenschaft.

Q Could you tell me who the Gaufrauenschaftleiterin in Strasbourg at the end of March, 1934, was?

A Mrs. Dr. Erlei.

Q Is she also interned at your camp?

A No.

Q Do you know where she is?

A No.

Q I refer to Paragraph One, where it speaks of "rape and crimes against morality in connection with girls." Then I refer to --

COLONEL GRIFFITH JONES: Perhaps Dr. Link will just read on: "Such cases are to be reported to the SD at once."

BY DR. LINK:

Q It deals with the treatment of pregnant foreign laborers and with the treatment to be bestowed upon their children. It refers to the children of a German father and a foreign mother. Paragraph Two mentions that these children should come under the care of the Nazi Welfare Organization. Did you know that it belonged to the tasks of the National Socialist Welfare Organization and its leaders to care for the German family considered racially healthy?

A The National Socialist Frauenschaft had nothing to do with it.

Q Wasn't is a concern of the NSF to see to it that German women should not have intercourse with Poles and Ukrainians?

A No, the NSF had nothing to do with that. That was rather the concern of the German Labor Front.

Q I asked you repeatedly, wasn't it a task of the NSF to emphasize that healthy German men and healthy German women should found a healthy German family?

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A Yes, if I think of it that way, then of course it was a matter of course, and based on the philosophy of National Socialism that every German woman should be a basis for a healthy German family--her own family.

Q When that document speaks about sexual intercourse between German women and foreign men and the care of their offspring through institutions of the National Socialist Welfare Organization, would you agree with me, if that was a concern of the National Socialist Frauenshcaft, the Gauleiter had to inform them of such circumstances?

A I don't quite understand how you mean that question.

DR. LINK: Are you feeling alright?

WITNESS: Yes.

DR. LINK: I asked, because I know that the witness, as a result of her being kept in a camp for such a long time, has not been in a positio to be interrogated for a long period.

BY DR. LINK:

Q I shall repeat the last question.

(Repeats question)

A Yes.

MR. TAYLOR: Do you have any further questions?

DR. LINK: No.

MR. TAYLOR: Witness excused.

(The Commission adjourned until 1400 hours).

The foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the testimony of FRAU ELSE MUL taken on 27 June 1946.

Bernice Winkler
Reporter

D. J. Noll
Reporter

CERTIFIED TO:

Geo. R. Taylor
Commissioner